# CLAIMS

1. An injectable pharmaceutical product comprising an agent, the agent comprising an insoluble carrier to which is bound a peptide, the peptide being capable of binding fibrinogen such that the agent binds via the bound fibrinogen to activated platelets in preference to inactive platelets, and wherein the peptide is not fibrinogen.

2. A product according to Claim 1 in which, if the product is introduced intravenously, the peptide binds fibrinogen such that the bound fibrinogen will preferentially become involved in formation of a blood clot at the site of a wound where platelets are already activated.

3. A product according to Claim 1 or 2 wherein the peptide comprises a fibrinogen-binding sequence obtained from the platelet membrane glycoprotein GPIIb or GPIIIa, such as the sequence TDVNGDGRHDL or a variant of such a sequence.

4. A product according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the peptide comprises TDVNGDGRHDL.

5. A product according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the peptide comprises the sequence of Gly-(Pro/His)-Arg-Xaa at the amino terminus, wherein Xaa is any amino acid.

6. A product according to Claim 5 wherein Xaa is Pro, Sar, Gly or Val.

7. A product according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the peptide has from 4 to 200 amino acids.

8. A product according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the carrier has a size suitable to ensure transmission of the agent through the lung capillary bed.

9. A product according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the carrier is a microparticle.

10. A product according to Claim 11 wherein the microparticle is a protein microparticle, such as an albumin microparticle.

11. A product according to any one of Claims 8 to 10 wherein the wherein the product comprises a population of carriers of which less than 2% are in excess of 6 μm as a maximum dimension.

12. A product according to any one of Claims 8 to 11 wherein the majority of carriers are from 2 to 4 μm as a maximum dimension.

13. A product according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the peptide is bound to the carrier by a covalent bond.

14. A product according to Claim 13 wherein the peptide comprises a cysteine and is bound to the carrier by linking the -SH group of the cysteine to a thiol reactive group on the carrier.

15. A product according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the product additionally comprises fibrinogen, or a variant or fragment thereof, having an inducible platelet-aggregating activity, bound to the said peptide.

16. A product according to Claim 15 wherein the fibrinogen (or variant or fragment) is bound to the peptide by non-covalent bonds.

17. A product according to Claim 15 or 16 wherein the fibrinogen (or variant or fragment) is bound to the peptide by covalent bonds.

18. An injectable pharmaceutical product having an inducible platelet-aggregating activity comprising an insoluble carrier to which fibrinogen, or a variant or fragment thereof, is bound in a configuration such that the fibrinogen binds to activated platelets in preference to inactive platelets.

19. A product according to Claim 18 which, when introduced intravenously, will only become involved significantly in formation of a blood clot at the site of a wound where platelets are already activated.

20. A method for preparing a product as defined in any one of Claims 15 to 19, comprising providing a product according to any one of Claims 1 to 14 and mixing with fibrinogen, or a variant of fragment thereof and optionally further comprising one or more of the following steps –

(a) removing unbound fibrinogen;

(b) formulating the product with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent;

(c) diluting the product to provide a pharmaceutically acceptable unit dose; and

(d) sterilising the product, or ensuring product sterility throughout steps (a) to (c).

21. A method of promoting haemostasis in an individual comprising administering to the individual a pharmaceutically effective dosage of a product as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 19.

22. A method of treating an individual with thrombocytopenia comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective dosage of a product as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 19.

23. A product as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 19 for use in medicine.

24. Use of a product as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 19 in the manufacture of a medicament for promoting haemostasis.

25. Use of a product as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 19 in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a patient with thrombocytopenia.

26. A method or use according to any one of Claims 21 to 25 wherein the patient has a platelet count below $400x10^9/l$, preferably below $150x10^9/l$.

27. A method or use according to Claim 26 wherein the platelet count is below $10x\ 10^9/l$.

28. A method or use according to any one of Claims 21 to 27 wherein the patient has a failure in platelet production from the bone marrow.

29. A method or use according to Claim 28 wherein the failure in platelet production from the bone marrow is caused by a blood cancer, or cytotoxic chemotherapy or radiotherapy.

30. A method or use according to any one of Claims 21, 23 or 24 wherein the patient has an inherited or drug-induced disorders in platelet number or function.

31. A method or use according to any one of Claims 21, 23 or 24 wherein the patient's platelets have been mechanically damaged.